Gc
929.2
H32605h
2066596

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01283 3890

A

MAYFLOWER FAMILY

OF

CENTRAL OHIO

COPYRIGHT 1963
Stanley W. Hayes Research
Foundation Incorporated
Stanley W. Hayes, Editor

47

79 10422 4

LA 10455 A 1

The government and customs of 1620 were more primitive than the difference of three and one-half centuries today would indicate. Religion then exercised a more prominent part in government than it does today.

At the time of the Mayflower Colonization there had been three forms of Christian religion in England. The first was the Catholic which had been in power a considerable portion of the time since Great Britain was colonized.

The second was the Protestant religion which was promoted by the Non-Catholic which was in power whenever the ruling Monarch was a Protestant.

2066596

The third was an extreme form of the Protestant religion that placed the power in the hands of local communities. This effort was successful and it was conceived by it's advocates that building a nation based on this principle in a far off country would give them the privilege to think and act according to the dictates of their own consciences.

A trial had been made of a colonization in Holland which had been only partially successful when the Mayflower Company was formed. It included a majority of persons from England and a few of those who had previously lived in Holland.

When the Mayflower arrived in America it was deemed necessary to have a formal government to maintain order and guarantee the rights of property owners.

A compact was drawn up by the leaders of the colony and was presented to the men who constituted the governing body of the colony. These men had formed themselves into a governing body for the colony that existed for many years. The members of the colony were able to have the religious freedom they desired in England which had only been partially granted to them there.

A majority of the members of the colony agreed thoroughly with the method of government. In this method of government Stephen Hopkins for instance never severed his membership in the church of England but accepted the direction of the governing body in his life.

Book Due 24-1979

The members of the colony agreed with the actions of the governing body but all of the wiser and better informed members of the colony obeyed the rules of the majority and with minor exceptions, law and order prevailed.

The life in the colony was hard and there were many deaths the first year.

Compact Signed in the Cabin of the "Mayflower"

It was decided by the 41 men of the colony governing body that a Compact covering the general features of the arrangement should be enacted and signed by all members of this governing body. The Compact was as follows:

In Ye Name of God, Amen, —We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dead soveraigne Lord King James, by ye grace of God of Great Britaine, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and C.

Haveing under-taken for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and Countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God and one another, covenant, and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James of England, France and Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fifty-fourth, Ano Dom. 1620.

Mayflower Compact Signers
in the order of signing

1. John Carver
2. William Bradford
3. Edward Winslow
4. William Brewster
5. Isaac Allerton
6. Myles Standish
7. John Alden
8. Samuel Fuller
9. Christopher Martin
20. William Mullins
11. William White
12. Richard Warren
*13. John Howland
*14. Stephen Hopkins
15. Edward Tilley
*16. John Tilley
17. Francis Cooke
*18. Thomas Rogers
19. Thomas Tinker
20. John Rigdale
21. Edward Fuller
22. John Turner
23. Francis Eaton
24. James Chilton
25. John Crackston
26. John Billington
27. Moses Fletcher
28. John Goodman
29. Degory Priest
30. Thomas Williams
31. Gilbert Winslow
32. Edmond Margeson
33. Peter Brown
34. Richard Britterige
35. George Soule
36. Richard Clarke
37. Richard Gardiner
38. John Allerton
39. Thomas English
40. Edward Doty
41. Edward Leister

A brief account is here given of each of the signers from whom our family is descended.

The four lines of descent to Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes are given below.

The life of each signer follows: in order of the generations from John Howland, John Tilley, Stephen Hopkins and Thomas Rogers.

Mayflower Ancestors of Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes

Lines of descent

1. John Howland (1592-1672)
2. Hannah Howland Bosworth (1637-1710)
3. John Bosworth (1671-1719)
4. Deacon Nathaniel Bosworth (1709-1807)
5. Elizabeth Bosworth Wolcott 1746-1812)
6. Horace Wolcott (1769-1833)
7. Horace Wolcott (1799-1875)
8. Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes (1830-1916)

1. John Tilley (1573-1621)
2. Elizabeth Tilley Howland (1607/8-1687)
3. Hannah Howland Bosworth (1637-1710)
4. John Bosworth (1671-1719)
5. Deacon Nathaniel Bosworth (1709-1807)
6. Elizabeth Bosworth Wolcott (1746-1812)
7. Horace Wolcott (1769-1833)
8. Horace Wolcott (1799-1875)
9. Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes (1830-1916)

Mayflower Ancestors of Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes

Lines of descent

1. Stephen Hopkins (1580 /81 1644)
2. Constance Hopkins Snow (1605-1677)
3. Lieut. Joseph Snow (1634-1722)
4. Benjamin Snow (1673-1748)
5. Susanna Snow Smith (1708-1798)
6. Uriel Smith (1743-1818)
7. Lucy Smith Wolcott (1770-1831)
8. Horace Wolcott (1799-1875
9. Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes (1830-1916)

1. Thomas Rogers (1587-1621)
2. Lieut. Joseph Rogers (1607-1678)
3. John Rogers (1642-1714)
4. Hannah Rogers Smith (1689-)
5. Solomon Smith (1715/6-1790)
6. Uriel Smith (1743-1818)
7. Lucy Smith Wolcott (1770-1831)
8. Horace Wolcott (1799-1875
9. Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes (1830-1916)

John Howland

John Howland, son of Henry Howland of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, England, born 1592/3, probably in England; died February 23, 1672/3 at Plymouth, Plymouth Colony.

He was a well educated gentleman on general lines especially well in commercial business, in statecraft and in religion. He was a Non-Conformist. He gave strong encouragement to a high standard of morals and religion.

He was apprenticed to John Carver, a successful overseas trader who did business between English and Dutch ports and other ports. At the end of his apprenticeship Mr. Carver gave John Howland the position of secretary and assistant in his business. This became a very close relationship and after a few years Mr. Carver entrusted the conduct of most of his business to John Howland while Mr. Carver gave most of his time to the church.

John Howland closed up most of Mr. Carvers business in England and Holland before their journey on the Mayflower.

Deacon John Carver was made Civil Governor of the "Mayflower" and John Howland was made executive assistant. The Pilgrimage sailed August 15, 1620, from Southhampton in two transports, the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell" and after two delays the "Speedwell" due to unseaworthiness was abandoned and the voyage continued on the "Mayflower." John Howland was washed overboard during a fierce storm in the Mid-Atlantic, and was saved from death by catching hold of a halyard which was trailing behind the ship in the water, and was pulled back on board by the aid of a boathook.

November 20, 1620, the end of Cape Cod was sighted. Before landing Governor Carver assembled all the male passengers on the "Mayflower" and prepared a draft of a plan for the new government which was to become effective after they should land. November 21, 1620, the plan was adopted and signed. John Howland was the thirteenth of forty-one signers of the compact.

John Carver was elected to be governor over the newly created independent state. No assistant governor was elected but Mr. Carver selected John Howland as his assistant. It was then left up to John Howland to effectively carry out the decisions and plans for the proper location, buildings, safety and health of the new settlement.

March 31, 1621, all the passengers left the Mayflower and came ashore, this being the beginning of a new independent state. John Carver died in the spring of 1621 and his wife Katherine died soon after and left her estate to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Tilley, age 14, a passenger on the Mayflower with her parents John and Elizabeth (Comings) Tilley. They both died in the first year at Plymouth. John Howland by being Mr. Carver's business assistant became head of the Carver household and trustee of the estate of Elizabeth Tilley.

John Howland helped to make profitable trade treaties with the Indians. He prevented improper trading with the Indians by illicit traders

John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley March 25, New Year's Day, 1623, at Plymouth. They were the parents of ten children. Elizabeth was a faithful helper to her husband. She was a Christian woman of superior character and ability.

John Howland and his wife Elizabeth were landowners.

John Howland was effcient in finance and law of the land and his advice was sought and freely given. Much of his time was given to witnessing deeds and wills, to making inventory of estates, and to arbitrating disputes of many kinds. As a resident of Plymouth he and others were assessors of Plymouth in 1641, 1644, 1647 to 1651 inclusive.

May 17, 1649, he and others were chosen constable of Plymouth and with others as surveyors.

June 4, 1650, he was elected a highway surveyor from Plymouth.

February 5, 1655, he was chosen as one of the selectmen of Plymouth.

He served in the general court several years under the title of committeeman and also under the title of Deputy and because of his age refused further election.

His advice in that legislative body was largely in committee. He was a leader in financial and business advice, especially in cases involving transfers of funds by individuals or by the Colony to England or to another colony.

John Howland died February 23, 1672/73, at Rocky Nook, Plymouth, and was over eighty years old. He was buried on Burial Hill, Plymouth, where a stone marks his burial place.

(The marriage of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley connects the two lines of descent from Howland and Tilley.)

Hannah Howland

Hannah Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, born about 1637 at Duxborough, died after 1710 at Swansea. Married July 6, 1661, to Jonathan Bosworth, Jr., (Son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bosworth) born about 1635, died between May 10, 1708, and June 10, 1717.

They lived at Colchester but sold their lands there to Hannah's father and brother Joseph, incident to establishing their permanent home in Swansea.

Jonathan Bosworth, Jr., was one of the first signers to form the new town of Swansea which was incorporated March 5, 1668. He was elected a constable of Swansea two terms which was an office of high trust and responsibility. He was also appointed with others as surveyors of the highways.

Jonathan Bosworth, Jr., was active in establishing the first Baptist Church in Swansea which was very displeasing to his parents and was virtually disowned by them. Many people in the Swansea community left the Congregational Church and joined the Baptist Church. The members of the Baptist Church were fined and persecuted in an attempt to break up the Church, but instead this tended to increase their numbers.

They were the parents of ten children.

John Bosworth

John Bosworth son of Jonathan, Jr., and Hannah Howland Bosworth, born in Swansea, Mass., April 6, 1671; d in Bearington, Mass., (Now R. I.) Sept. 20, 1719. Married at Swansea, June 10, 1702. Elizabeth dau. of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Toogood b July 25, 1682; d previous to June 7, 1773.

They were the parents of nine children.

John was a landowner and lived all his life in the Community where he was born. He was a carpenter by trade, in March 16, 1718/19 he was chosen as one of two surveyors of the highways. John died at the age of 48 and was buried at the Nockum Hill burying Ground.

Nathaniel Bosworth

Nathaniel Bosworth, son of John and Elizabeth (Toogood) Bosworth, born in Swansea, Mass., Aug. 14, 1709; died in Sandisfield, Berkshire, County, Mass., Oct. 25, 1807; Married (1) in Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 22, 1733, Bethia Hinckley, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Buell) Hinckley, born in Lebanon, Jan. 27, 1713; died in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 21, 1748/9; Married (2) in Middletown, June 14, 1750, Elizabeth Eddy, eldest daughter of John Eddy of the "Township of Chatham, Conn., Parish of East Hampton." She died in Sandisfield, Dec. 27, 1808, in the 79th year of her age.

Nathaniel when a young man, went to Lebanon, Conn., and married Bethia Hinckley and remained there until about the early part of 1741 when he removed to Middletown and lived there for several years during which time his frst wife died. From this marriage there were five children, two born in Lebanon and three in Middletown.

Nathaniel married Elizabeth Eddy, his second wife, in Middletown. From this marriage there were eight children, two born in Middletown and six in Sandisfield making thirteen children in all.

Nathaniel with his family moved to Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1757. He united with the church there Jan. 15, 1758, by letter from the Congregational Church at Middle Haddam, and later became a Deacon. The first Church in the town of Sandisfield was the Congregational organized in February, 1756. The first Church building was erected in 1757. The records of the first ten years of the Church are lost. The Church was reorganized Feb., 1766, and Nathaniel was one who signed the covenant at that time and became one of its deacons and held the office during the remainder of his life.

Nathaniel Bosworth was a landowner as the records shows several property transactions involving Nathaniel. From record of deeds at Pittsfield, Mass., it shows that he owned land about 40 rods west of the Sandisfield Church.

Nathaniel Bosworth was a carpenter by trade, a very industrious and temperate man.

Elizabeth Bosworth Wolcott

Elizabeth Bosworth, daughter of Nathaniel and Bethia (Hinckley) Bosworth, born Aug. 28, 1746, in Middletown, Conn. Married Sept. 11, 1766, in Sandisfield, Mass. Joseph Wolcott, (born 1740 at Weatherfield, Conn. D. May 21, 1808, at Sandisfield) Son of Joshua and Esther (Belding) Wolcott. (Joseph Wolcott was a large, portly and strong man). Elizabeth died March 14, 1812, in Sandisfield, Mass.

Horace Wolcott

Horace Wolcott, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bosworth) Wolcott of Sandisfield, Mass., b May 8/9, 1769 Sandisfield, Mass., d July 28, 1833, at Worthington, O. Married Lucy Smith daughter of Uriel and Alice (Brown) Fuller Smith b Sept 11, 1770 at Sandisfield Mass., d. July 31, 1831 at Franklinton, Ohio Aged 61 years.

They were the parents of nine children; the first three were born in Sandisfield, Mass.

Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott came to Ohio in 1797 and settled on a farm near Watertown where they lived until 1808 and moved to Granville, Ohio; Real estate records show that Horace Wolcott purchased his first property in that town in 1811; he owned a number of properites in Licking County and according to records sold the last one in 1826; in 1820 he purchased property in Franklinton which is now a part of Columbus, Ohio and lived there until after the death of his wife in 1831 when he went to live with his daughter Charlotte whose husband William Bishop was proprietor of the Inn at Worthington, Ohio. Horace was a Lieut. in Co 12 131 Brigade of the 3rd Divn. Washington County Ohio 1804; first Sergeant at Arms in the Ohio Legislature and held this position a number of years; one of the early teachers in the (Sandisfield) Ohio era, was a brick mason and built what is known as the first brick house in Granville, Ohio; Prominent member of the Masonic Lodge for many years; Deacon in the Presbyterian Church: County Commissioner of Franklin Co. Ohio 1820 to 1832. He was a strong and athletic man. Tradition says that Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was a beautiful auburn haired woman with a lovely voice. Horace Wolcott was buried at Worthington Ohio; Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was buried at Franklin, Ohio. Lucy's body was removed Dec. 1914 to Maple Grove Cemetery, Granville, Ohio.

Horace Wolcott

Horace Wolcott son of Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott b March 24, 1799 at Marietta O. d Jan 9, 1875 at Granville, O. M at Granville O. April 15, 1829, Rebecca Rose Winchell: (dau of Silas Winchell) born Granville, Mass. Feb. 9, 1805, died Jan. 7, 1879 at Granville, O.

Horace Wolcott was reared a farmer and followed farming as his principal vocation. In 1822 or 1823 he came to Granville, Licking County, Ohio with his partner Daniel Baker. His land adjoined the eastern limits of Granville. In about 1840 he purchased the Granville Grist Mill which he operated until 1862 when he sold the mill to Morton Case and purchased the Wright Tannery at Granville which he owned until 1865 in Company with C. C. Hayes his son-in-law. Horace Wolcott sold his interest in the tannery to his son and partner, W. P. Wolcott.

Horace Wolcott was one of the founders of the Granville Female Seminary, a Presbyterian Institution; he was one of the organizers of the first temperance society in Granville. He was a surveyor 1822-23. Rebecca Rose (Winchell) Wolcott was brought to Ohio when 3 mos. old by her parents; she was the youngest child in the first Granville Colony 1805.

John Tilley

John Tilley born about 1573, probably near Wooten, Bedfordshire, England. Married Elizabeth Comings February 2, 1605, in the parish of St. Andrew undershaft.

John Tilley came with his wife and Elizabeth, their daughter, on the Mayflower. He was the sixteenth of forty-one signers of the Mayflower Compact.

He was a member of the third expedition which left the Mayflower in the shallop on December 16, 1620, and which had the first encounter with the Indians on December 18, 1620, and which thereafter made the historic landing on the rock at Plymouth. His wife died at Plymouth in the first general sickness after January 11, early in 1621 and he died between January 11 and April 10, 1621.

Their daughter Elizabeth Tilley left an orphan at about fourteen years of age then went to live with her grandmother Katherine Carver wife of Governor John Carver deceased.

Elizebeth Tilley Howland

Elizebeth Tilley daughter of John and Elizabeth Comings Tilley, born about 1607, probably in England d. Dec. 31, 1687 at Swansea Married John Howland March 25, New Years Day, 1623 at Plymouth.

Elizebeth was a faithful helper to her husband. She was a christain woman of superior character and ability.

They were the parents of ten children.

Hannah Howland Bosworth

Hannah Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, born about 1637 at Duxborough, died after 1710 at Swansea. Married July 6, 1661, to Jonathan Bosworth, Jr., son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Bosworth, born about 1635 died between May 10, 1708, and June 10, 1717.

They lived at Colchester but sold their lands there to Hannah's father and brother Joseph, incident to establishing their permanent home in Swansea.

Jonathan Bosworth, Jr., was one of the first signers to form the new town of Swansea which was incorporated March 5, 1668. He was elected a Constable of Swansea two terms which was an office of high trust and responsibility. He was also appointed with others as surveyors of the highways.

Jonathan Bosworth, Jr., was active in establishing the first Baptist Church in Swansea and soon joined the Baptist Church which was very displeasing to his parents and was virtually disowned by them. They left all of their property to Jonathan's younger brother. Many of the people in the Swansea community left the Congregational Church and joined the Baptist Church. The members of the Baptist Church were fined and persecuted in an attempt to break up the Church. Instead of breaking up the Baptist Church it tended to increase their members.

They were the parents of ten children.

John Bosworth

John Bosworth, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Hannah Howland Bosworth, born in Swansea, Mass., April 6, 1671, d in Bearington,

Mass. (Now R. I.) Sept. 20 1719. Married at Swansea, June 10, 1702. Elizabeth, dau. of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Toogood, b July 25, 1682; d previous to June 7, 1773.

They were the parents of nine children.

John was a landowner and lived all his life in the Community where he was born. He was a carpenter by trade, in March 16, 1718/19 he was chosen as one of two surveyors of the highways. John died at the age of 48 and was buried at the Nockum Hill burying Ground.

Nathaniel Bosworth

Nathaniel Bosworth, son of John and Elizabeth (Toogood) Bosworth, born in Swansea, Mass., Aug. 14, 1709; died in Sandisfield, Berkshire, County, Mass., Oct. 25, 1807; Married (1) in Lebanon, Conn., Nov. 22, 1733, Bethia Hinckley, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Buell) Hinckley, born in Lebanon, Jan. 27, 1713; died in Middletown, Conn., Jan. 21, 1748/49; Married (2) in Middletown June 14, 1750, Elizabeth Eddy, eldest daughter of John Eddy of the "Township of Chatham, Conn., Parish of East Hampton." She died in Sandisfield, Dec. 27, 1808, in the 79th year of her age.

Nathaniel, when a young man, went to Lebanon, Conn., and married Bethia Hinckley and remained there until about the early part of 1741 when he removed to Middletown and lived there for several years during which time his first wife died. From this marriage there were five children, two born in Lebanon and three in Middletown.

Nathaniel married Elizabeth Eddy, his second wife in Middletown. From this marriage there were eight children, two born in Middletown and six in Sandisfield making thirteen children in all.

Nathaniel with his family moved to Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1757. He united with the church there Jan. 15, 1758, by letter from the Congregational Church at Middle Haddam, and later became a Deacon. The first Church in the town of Sandisfield was the Congregational organized in February, 1756. The first Church building was erected in 1757. The records of the first ten years of the Church are lost. The Church was reorganized Feb., 1766, and Nathaniel was one who signed the covenant at that time and became one of its deacons and held the office during the remainder of his life.

Nathaniel Bosworth was a landowner as the records show several property transactions involving Nathaniel. From record of deeds at Pittsfield, Mass., it shows that he owned land about 40 rods west of the Sandisfield Church.

. Nathaniel Bosworth was a carpenter by trade, a very industrious and temperate man.

Elizabeth Bosworth Wolcott

Elizabeth Bosworth, daughter of Nathaniel and Bethia (Hinckley) Bosworth, born Aug. 28, 1746, in Middletown, Conn. Married Sept. 11, 1766, in Sandisfield, Mass., Joseph Wolcott, (born 1740 at Weatherfield, Conn. D. May 21, 1808, at Sandisfield) Son of Joshua and Esther (Belding) Wolcott. (Joseph Wolcott was a large, portly and strong man.) Elizabeth died March 14, 1812, in Sandisfield, Mass.

Horace Wolcott

Horace Wolcott, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bosworth) Wolcott of Sandsifield, Mass., b May 8/9, 1769, Sandisfield, Mass., d July 28, 1833, at Worthington, O. Married Lucy Smith, daughter of Uriel and Alice (Brown) Fuller Smith b Sept. 11, 1770, at Sandisfield, Mass., d. July 31, 1831, at Franklinton, Ohio, aged 61 years.

They were the parents of nine children; the first three were born in Sandisfield, Mass.

Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott came to Ohio in 1797 and settled on a farm near Watertown where they lived until 1808 and moved to Granville, Ohio; Real estate records show that Horace Wolcott purchased his first property in that town in 1811; he owned a number of properties in Licking County and according to records sold the last one in 1826; in 1820 he purchased property in Franklinton which is now a part of Columbus, Ohio, and lived there until after the death of his wife in 1831 when he went to live with his daughter Charlotte whose husband William Bishop was proprietor of the Inn at Worthington, Ohio. Horace was a Lieut. in Co 12 131 Brigade of the 3rd Divn. Washington County, Ohio, 1804; first Sergeant-at-Arms in the Ohio Legislature and held this position a number of years; one of the early teachers in the (Sandisfield) Ohio era, was a brick mason and built what is known as the first brick

house in Granville, Ohio; Prominent member of the Masonic Lodge for many years; Deacon in the Presbyterian Church; County Commissioner of Franklin Co., Ohio, 1820 to 1832. He was a strong and athletic man. Tradition says that Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was a beautiful auburn haired woman with a lovely voice. Horace Wolcott was buried at Worthington, Ohio; Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was buried at Franklinton, Ohio. Lucy's body was removed Dec., 1914, to Maple Grove Cemetery, Granville, Ohio.

Horace Wolcott

Horace Wolcott, son of Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott, b March 24, 1799, at Marietta, O., d Jan. 9, 1875, at Granville, O., M. at Granville, O. April 15, 1829, Rebecca Rose Winchell; (dau of Silas Winchell) born Granville, Mass., Feb. 9, 1805, died Jan. 7, 1879, at Granville, O.

Horace Wolcott was reared a farmer and followed farming as his principal vocation. In 1822 or 1823 he came to Granville, Licking County, Ohio, with his partner Daniel Baker. His land adjoined the eastern limits of Granville. In about 1840 he purchased the Granville Grist Mill which he operated until 1862 when he sold the Mill to Morton Case and purchased the Wright Tannery at Granville which he owned until 1865 in Company with C. C. Hayes his son-in-law. Horace Wolcott sold his interest in the tannery to his son and partner, W. P. Wolcott.

Horace Wolcott was one of the founders of the Granville Female Seminary, A Presbyterian Institution; he was one of the organizers of the first temperance society in Granville. He was a surveyor 1822-23. Rebecca Rose (Winchell) Wolcott was brought to Ohio when 3 mos. old by her parents; she was the youngest child in the first Granville 1805.

Stephen Hopkins

Stephen Hopkins; born England about 1580/1 in Wortley, Parish of Wotten-under-Edge, Gloucestershire; d. between June 6, 1644, and July 17, 1644; the name of his first wife is unknown; married the second time Elizabeth Fisher Feb. 19, 1617/8 in St. Mary's Church, Whitechapel, London, England. She came over with her husband on the Mayflower, and died at Plymouth, Mass., before 1640.

The history of his family in England is not determined, but there can be no doubt of its respectable standing. It is known he resided in London for some time, and was probably a merchant with some means, and a staunch "Separatist," which kept him on the defensive with the authorities.

Stephen Hopkins came on the Mayflower with his second wife, and his four children, Giles and Constance were from a previous marriage and Damaris and Oceanus were from his second wife. He also brought two servants, Edward Doty and Edward Leister. His party was the largest and brought much baggage.

Stephen Hopkins was the fourteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact.

Stephen Hopkins was a many-sided character. He and Miles Standish had a number of points in common and were close friends. They had both been something of adventurers before making the voyage on the Mayflower and on previous occasions had visited the Virginia Colony. On one of these voyages Stephen Hopkins with others were shipwrecked and spent several weeks on the Island of Bermuda. Hopkins organized a few men to build a boat so they could leave the island. The plot was discovered and Hopkins was arrested for treason but on his explanatory plea was released and proceeded on his voyage to Virginia.

During the voyage on the Mayflower Stephen became a great favorite of the children. He had many stories of adventure which he was fond of telling and even the older persons were greatly interested in practical instructions which he gave in the art of building houses. During the various landing "explorations" Stephen was much in evidence.

Stephen Hopkins was a man of weight in the colony. He was a born leader and of an extremely adventurous disposition. He was intelligent, robust, enterprising, practical, quick to see the point. He had a quick temper and was not at all adverse to a set-to with anybody who crossed his path. He knew more about the Indians than the others; he seemed to understand their ways and had no fear of them and early in July 1621 went with Winslow to confirm the treaty with Massosoit and to strengthen amicable relations between the settlers and the Indians.

He became one of the wealthiest planters of New Plymouth. He owned much land, many cattle and other possessions. He ran a general store or "tavern" and employed considerable help.

For many years he was a member of the Governor's Council but did not seek high public office.

He built the first wharf in New Plymouth and was financially interested in shipping.

Stephen Hopkins held a high position in the little community especially in rules governing "trade."

An inventory of Stephen Hopkins' goods and chattels shows clearly that he must have been one of the wealthiest men of the colony, if not the richest. The inventory discloses that Stephen had a very comfortable home, of which he was very fond, and, as his Will clearly indicates, the death of his wife was a great blow to him. She was no doubt a fine home-maker. He requested in his Will "to be buryed as near as conveniently may be to my wife Deceased."

Stephen Hopkins had many prominent descendants.

Constance Hopkins Snow

Constance Hopkins, daughter of Stephen Hopkins and his first wife born in England about 1605, died Eastham, Mass., 1677; married Nicholas Snow in Plymouth, Mass. 1623-27; born England died Eastham, Mass. Nov. 15, 1676.

Constance came to Plymouth on the "Mayflower" in the family of her father and step-mother. She has many prominent descendants.

Nicholas Snow arrived at Plymouth in the Anne in the year 1623, and found the settlers sadly destitute of food and clothing. He soon began to lend a helping hand and his romance with Constance Hopkins started without much delay.

He beccame a freeman and taxpayer of Plymouth in 1633 and for a number of years was a man of note in that place.

In 1644 he and his family with six other families began the settlement at Eastham and Nicholas became an important person in that place. He was a deputy and selectman a number of years. Nicholas Snow became a large land-owner.

They were the parents of eleven children.

Lieut. Joseph Snow

Joseph Snow son of Nicholas Snow and Constance Hopkins Snow b Nov. 24, 1634 at Plymouth, Mass., d. at Eastham, Mass., June 3, 1722; m. Mary of whom little is known. She d. after 1717.

Benjamin Snow

Benjamin Snow, son of Lieut. Joseph Snow and Mary Snow; b. June 9, 1673 at Eastham, Mass., d. in 1748. M. Thankful Bawerman (Boorman) daughter of Thomas Bawerman (Boorman) June 16, 1700 at Eastham, Mass. They were married by Captain Sparrow of Eastham. His wife Thankful is not mentioned in his Will; she must have passed away prior to 1748. They were the parents of 11 children.

Susanna Snow Smith

Susanna Snow daughter of Benjamin Snow and Thankful Bawerman (Boorman) Snow born Nov. 12-13, 1708 at Eastham, Mass., died at Sandisfield, Mass. July 11, 1798, age 89 years. Married Feb. 21, 1739-40 to Solomon Smith at Eastham, Mass. (born Mar. 8, 1715-16 at Eastham, Mass., died at Sandisfield, Mass. May 13, 1790).

They were the parents of five children.

Solomon Smith and his wife Susanna left Eastham, Mass. in 1741. Their five children were all born before reaching Sandisfield, Mass. Solomon Smith built the fifth house in Sandisfield, which was doubtless made of logs and replaced by a frame house in 1772.

On Feb. 24, 1756 the Sandisfield Church was organized. In 1758 Susanna joined the Sandisfield Church by letter from Eastham, Mass., as did many others.

The Town of Sandisfield was incorporated March 6, 1762. The first town meeting was called April 19, 1762. Solomon Smith was appointed constable. (Berkshire County was incorporated April 24, 1761.)

Uriel Smith

Uriel Smith son of Solomon and Susanna Snow Smith born Sept. 1, 1743, probably at Hebron, Conn., and died at Sandisfield, Mass., May 20, 1818, aged 75 years. He married Alice Brown Fuller the

widow of Noah Fuller, Sr. of New Britain, Conn.; exact date not known. Alice was born about 1738, died at Sandisfield, Mass. Oct. 27, 1794, in the 56th year of her age. She joined the church at Sandisfield by letter from the First Church of New Britain, Conn. as the wife of Uriel Smith of Sandisfield on May 6, 1770. She died of a cancer of the forehead. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was a distinguished follower of Christ.

Uriel Smith was a private in the Army and entered service July 8, 1777; last discharge Oct. 18, 1777.

There were six children from this marriage.

Lucy Smith Wolcott

Lucy Smith daughter of Uriel and Alice (Brown) Fuller Smith born Sept. 11, 1770 at Sandisfield, Mass., died July 31, 1831 at Franklinton, Ohio, aged 61 years. Married Feb. 22, 1787, to Horace Wolcott, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bosworth) Wolcott of Sandisfield, Mass., born May 8-9, 1769 Sandisfield, Mass., died July 28, 1833 at Worthington, Ohio.

They were the parents of nine children; the first three were born in Sandisfield, Mass.

Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott came to Ohio in 1797 and settled on a farm near Watertown where they lived until 1808 and moved to Granville, Ohio; real estate records show that Horace Wolcott purchased his first property in that town in 1811; he owned a number of properties in Licking County and according to records sold the last one in 1826. In 1820 he purchased property in Franklinton which is now a part of Columbus, Ohio and lived there until after the death of his wife in 1831 when he went to live with his daughter Charlotte whose husband William Bishop was proprietor of the Inn at Worthington, Ohio. Horace was a Lieut. in Co 12 131 Brigade of the 3rd Divn. Washington County Ohio in 1804; first Sergeant-at-Arms in the Ohio Legislature and held this position a number of years; one of the early teachers in the (Sandisfield District near Watertown Ohio) was a brick mason and built what is known as the first brick house in Granville, Ohio; Prominent member of the Masonic lodge for many years; Deacon in the Presbyterian Church; County Commissioner of Franklin Co. Ohio 1820 to 1832; a strong and athletic man. Traditions says that Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was a

beautiful auburn haired woman with a lovely voice. Horace Wolcott was buried at Worthington, Ohio; Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was buried at Franklinton, Ohio. Lucy's body was removed Dec. 1914 to Maple Grove Cemetery, Granville, Ohio.

Horace Wolcott

Horace Wolcott son of Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott b March 24, 1799, at Marietta, O. d Jan 9, 1875, at Granville, O. M. at Granville O. April 15, 1829, Rebecca Rose Winchell; (dau of Silas Winchell) born Granville, Mass. Feb 9, 1805, died Jan. 7, 1879 at Granville, O.

Horace Wolcott was reared a farmer and followed farming as his principal vocation. In 1822 or 1823 he came to Granville, Ohio, with his partner Daniel Baker. His land adjoined the eastern limits of Granville. In about 1840 he purchased the Granville Grist Mill which he operated until 1862 when he sold the Mill to Morton Case and purchased the Wright Tannery at Granville which he owned until 1865 in Company with C. C. Hayes his son-in-law. Horace Wolcott sold his interest in the tannery to his son and partner, W. P. Wolcott.

Horace Wolcott was one of the founders of the Granville Female Seminary, a Presbyterian Institution; he was one of the organizers of the first temperance society in Granville. He was a surveyor 1822-23. Rebecca Rose (Winchell) Wolcott was brought to Ohio when three mos. old by her parents; she was the youngest child in the first Granville Colony 1805.

2066596

Thomas Rogers

Thomas Rogers, born in England about 1587, died between Jan 11 and April 10, 1621 at Plymouth, Mass. Married about 1606. Nothing is known of his wife.

Thomas Rogers was a "Camlet" merchant in London and Leyden, Holland. His place in London seems to have been in the Parrish of St. Bartholomew where he was a taxpayer, together with Christopher Martin, Governor of the Mayflower. He early became interested in the Pilgrim movement and was a member of the Leyden, Holland Congregation on or before June 25, 1618. He was fairly well off. There were many Rogers prominent in the early history of England from 927 to 1620.

Thomas Rogers came to Plymouth on the Mayflower with his youngest son Joseph, then about 12 years old. His other children came later. He was the eighteenth of forty-one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact. He died in the first sickness and his grave is on "Burial Hill" alongside those of his friends who died in that winter of hardship.

Lieut. Joseph Rogers

Lieut. Joseph Rogers, son of Thomas Rogers, born in England 1607-8. Died November 9, 1678 at Eastham, Mass. or between Jan 2-12, 1677-8. Married (first) Mary of whom little is known before 1633, Married (second) Hannah, nothing much known about her except that she was living in 1678.

He operated a ferry and was a constable in 1640.

He joined the armed forces in 1643 and was later commissioned a Lieutenant.

John Rogers

John Rogers, son of Lieut. Joseph and Hannah Rogers, born April 3, 1642 at Sandwich, Mass. Died 1714 at Eastham, Mass. Married April 19, 1664 at Eastham, Mass. to Elizabeth Twining (d. Mar. 10, 1724-5).

Hannah Rogers Smith

Hannah Rogers is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Twining) Rogers. She was born August 5, 1689 at Eastham, Mass. Married February 19, 1712-13 at Eastham, Mass. to James Smith, son of Daniel Smith, born the last week of April in 1685 at Eastham, Mass.

Solomon Smith

Solomon Smith, son of James and Hannah (Rogers) Smith. born at Eastham, Mass. March 8, 1715-16. Died at Sandisfield, Mass. May 13, 1790 at the age of 75 years. Married Susanna Snow, daughter of Benjamin Snow and Thankful Bawerman of Eastham, Mass. February 21, 1739-40 at Eastham, Mass. She was born at Eastham, Mass. November 13, 1708 and died at Sandisfield, Mass. July 11, 1798 at the age of 90 years. She was the fifth generation from Stephen Hopkins of the Mayflower.

Solomon Smith and Susanna (Snow) Smith had five children.

The above marriage connects the lines of descent from Stephen Hopkins and from Thomas Rogers.

Uriel Smith

Uriel Smith, son of Solomon and Susanna Snow Smith, born Sept. 1, 1743, probably at Hebron, Conn., and died at Sandisfield, Mass., May 20, 1818, aged 75 years. He married Alice Brown Fuller, the widow of Noah Fuller, Sr., of New Britain, Conn., exact date not known. Alice was born about 1738 died at Sandisfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1794, in the 56th year of her age. She joined the church at Sandisfield by letter from the First Church of New Britain, Conn., as the wife of Uriel Smith of Sandisfield on May 6, 1770. She died of a cancer of the forehead. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her. She was a distinguished follower of Christ.

Uriel Smith was a private in the Army and entered service July 8, 1777, last discharge Oct. 18, 1777.

There were six children from this marriage.

Lucy Smith Wolcott

Lucy Smith, daughter of Uriel and Alice (Brown) Fuller Smith, born Sept. 11, 1770, at Sandisfield, Mass., died July 31, 1831, at Franklinton, Ohio, aged 61 years. Married Feb. 22 1787, to Horace Wolcott, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bosworth) Wolcott of Sandisfield, Mass., Born May 8/9, 1769, Sandisfield, Mass., died July 28, 1833, at Worthington, Ohio.

They were the parents of nine children; the first three were born in Sandisfield, Mass.

Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott came to Ohio in 1797 and settled on a farm near Watertown where they lived until 1808 and moved to Granville, Ohio; real estate records show that Horace Wolcott purchased his first property in that town in 1811; he owned a number of properties in Licking County and according to records sold the last one in 1826. In 1820 he purchased property in Franklinton which is now a part of Columbus, Ohio, and lived there until after the death of his wife in 1831 when he went to live with his

daughter Charlotte whose husband William Bishop was proprietor of the Inn at Worthington, Ohio. Horace was a Lieut. in Co. 12 131 Brigade of the 3rd Divn., Washington County, Ohio, in 1804; first Sergeant-at-Arms in the Ohio Legislature and held this position a number of years; one of the early teachers in the (Sandisfield) District near Watertown, Ohio, was a brick mason and built what is known as the first brick house in Granville, Ohio; Prominent member of the Masonic lodge for many years; Deacon in the Presbyterian Church; County Commissioner of Franklin Co., Ohio, 1820 to 1832; a strong and athletic man. Tradition says that Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was a beautiful auburn haried woman with a lovely voice. Horace Wolcott was buried at Worthington, Ohio; Lucy (Smith) Wolcott was buried at Franklinton, Ohio. Lucy's body was removed Dec., 1914, to Maple Grove Cemetery, Granville, Ohio.

Horace Wolcott

Horace Wolcott son of Horace and Lucy (Smith) Wolcott b March 24, 1799 at Marietta O. d Jan 9, 1875 at Granville, O. M. at Granville O. April 15, 1829, Rebecca Rose Winchell: (dau of Silas Winchell) born Granville, Mass. Feb. 9, 1805, died Jan. 7, 1879 at, Granville, O.

Horace Wolcott was reared a farmer and followed farming as his principal vocation. In 1822 or 1823 he came to Granville, Licking County, Ohio, with his partner Daniel Baker. His land adjoined the eastern limits of Granville. In about 1840 he purchased the Granville Grist Mill which he operated until 1862 when he sold the Mill to Morton Case and purchased the Wright Tannery at Granville which he owned until 1865 in Company with C. C. Hayes his son-in-law. Horace Wolcott sold his interest in the tannery to his son and partner, W. P. Wolcott.

Horace Wolcott was one of the founders of the Granville Female Seminary, a Presbyterian institution; he was one of the organizers of the first temperance society in Granville. He was a surveyor 1822-23. Rebecca Rose (Winchell) Wolcott was brought to Ohio when 3 mos. old by her parents; she was the youngest child in the first Granville Colony 1805.

Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes
and Charles Coleman Hayes

ANCESTRY

Our immediate ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were pioneers of the west. As regards our Father's family; Brice Hays was born in Maryland about 1775. Brice emigrated to Brook Co., Va., and thence to the Territory of Ohio. He served in the War of 1812. His wife, Joanna Coleman, was born in New Jersey. After going to Ohio they first lived in Jefferson Co. and later moved to Dublin, Franklin Co. Brice Hays was a pioneer farmer, and while in Jefferson Co., a Justice of the Peace. He was a great reader of the Bible and sometimes preached sermons. "Josephus" was one of his regular reading books. He also had Rollins Ancient History and the History of the Martyrs. He was a Jackson Democrat up to the time of his death, and would talk politics from morning until night if there was anyone to talk with him. Our father told us that he heard from him the prediction that slavery would end in war. "The time will come," Brice Hays said, "when this country will be torn to pieces by war." Joanna Coleman, wife of Brice Hays, was a small delicately built woman but like the other western women of her time, she did a great deal of hard work; she sat and spun from Spring until Fall. She spun all the flax and tow for the summer clothes, while her daughter did the wool spinning. Brice and Joanna had twelve children, all of whom grew to maturity and married except one little girl who died in infancy.

Our father, Charles Coleman, was born July 24, 1825, in Dublin, O. He had very little education and was seventeen years old when he was apprenticed to a man namd Vinton in Chatham, O., to learn the trade of tanner and currier. After seven years of apprenticeship he went to Granville, O., to engage in the tanning business, and it was here that he met our mother, Ruth Wolcott, whom he married in September 1850. His youngest child, Stanley Wolcott, writes of him: "He was not skilled in thrift and had little conception of business foresight. But he was never a meddler in the affairs of others. He worked hard and was sober. As a rule he was buoyantly light-hearted and talked on a higher plane and had a better conception of the great questions of the day than most men of his education and opportunities."

In addition to my brother Stanley's accurate though brief anaylsis of our Father's character I should say that the trait which always impressed me most was his extreme thoroughness. He never did anything "by halves": he never "skimped" his work or took short cuts or employed dishonest methods. A piece of leather was not finished

until it was just as good as it could possibly be made. It is not strange that he was beaten in his own field when quickly tanned machine-made leather appeared in the markets in the 60's and 70's. This trait of being "on the job" and doing a thing as well as it could be done was undoubtedly inherited to a marked degree by both of his sons.

Our mother, born in 1830, was the eldest child of Horace Wolcott and Rebecca Winchell. One Henry Wolcott came from Somersetshire to this country in 1630 and settled at Windsor on the Conn. River. One of his descendants, Horace Wolcott, lived in Sandisfield, Mass., but moved with his wife, Lucy Smith, to Washington County, Ohio, in 1797. Here our grandfather Horace Wolcott, was born in 1799. In his early manhood he was a surveyor in the wilderness where Columbus is now located. Coming to Granville, O. he married Rebecca Winchell in 1829, and settling on a farm there spent the rest of his life in that community.

The Winchells, like the Wolcotts, came early to the new world as colonists. One Silas Winchell, not content with prospects in Massachusetts; in 1805 with others, organized a colony and removed from Granville, Mass., and settled in Licking Co., Ohio at a place which they named Granville. For this journey their household gear was packed in carts drawn by oxen. Silas Winchell walked most of the way, driving his oxen while his young wife rode on horseback, carrying her baby in her arms. This baby, Rebecca born in Granville, Mass. became our maternal grandmother. Silas Winchell's biographer says that "he was a man of wealth and intellect and consequently exerted a leading influence. Though a western pioneer, he gave his daughters an excellent education. He was one of the leading men of his community, was a banker and a deacon in the church.

Our grandfather Wolcott was one of the dependable citizens, public-spirited austere in his service of civic duty. His little farm of 50 or 60 acres was located just east of Granville on the road to Newark, the county seat. He was a scientific farmer, born out of due time; for in many ways he anticipated modern methods in producing improved stock and fine fruits. His greatest ambition, however, was to be a "good neighbor." No needy person ever went hungry or empty-handed from his door.

Rebecca Winchell, like Joanna Coleman, lived the life of toil made necessary by the necessities of a frontier farm. She had education enough to teach school, and did teach at least one term before her marriage. She would have been a great reader except that books

did not come her way. While grandfather read Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, grandmother read Scott's "Commentaries on the Old Testament," read with a great leather-bound volume open on her lap and knitted or darned stockings as she read. She was a grave, handsome woman, and generous.

There were schools for boys in Granville but Horace Wolcott thought his girls ought to have better opportunities. He therefore took steps in co-operation with a few others, to found a young ladies seminary, bringing teachers from Mt. Holyoke. This school would compare favorably with similar schools of the present day, if one may judge by results. In this "Granville Female Seminary" our mother was educated, graduating at the age of nineteen. She taught school for one year in another county, and then as already stated, married in 1850. She has told me that she always wanted to study: wanted, indeed, to go to school after she married. Among the earliest book I can remember was mother's copy of Butler's Analogy, a work on logic and a textbook of botany.

Like the women who had gone before her, mother's life was one of toil. She made our clothing and knitted our stockings spinning much of the yarn herself. She made soap and candles and sewed rags for rag carpets, and braided straw for our hats. Stores of food had to be put away in the fall of the year for the winter's use. No grocer came around with market purchases in paper bags. There were no public laundries and no bakeries; no furnaces in the houses and no piped water. Yet we were happy children and, on the whole, healthy ones. There were inviting gardens and orchards, and cornfields; wide meadows and large remnants of the primeval forest. Grandfather's farm which our own home place with the tannery adjoined was our particular stamping ground. The "Bottom" was bounded by Raccoon Creek, and the low pastures traversed by the winding Clear Run. One steep hillside was left in forest; another less steep, was devoted to a justly famous apple orchard. There were nut trees on this farm, black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts, chestnuts, beechnuts; also high mulberry trees and low pawpaw bushes. From the top of the hill above the orchard, one saw the entire town of Granville, and eastward had a wide view down the beautiful Raccoon Valley.

If one were born to be a naturalist there could hardly be a better place to make the start than on this richly varied little farm in Central Ohio.

Ellen Hayes

Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1830. Married Charles Coleman Hayes Oct. 24, 1850. Died Spring City, Tenn., May 3, 1916.

Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes

In the middle of the nineteenth century there lived in a small central Ohio town a family in which the mother, Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes, was a descendant of four Mayflower Compact signers. They were John Howland, Stephen Hopkins, John Tilley and Thomas Rogers.

The father, Charles Coleman Hayes, was of English ancestry. His schooling was scant but he obeyed the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His trade was that of tanner and currier. His work was characterized by utmost thoroughness and any leather he produced was the best that could be gotten from that piece of stock.

Ruth Wolcott never attended public school. Her education was all received at the girls academy in Granville, Ohio. This school was largely taught by young women from Mt. Holoyke whose constant injunction was "you must train the mind."

This was so thoroughly instilled in Ruth Wolcott's family that it became a basic principal on which their lives were based.

Her mother was the baby who was carried as a very young child on horseback and in a wagon from Granville, Mass., to Granville, Ohio, in 1805. When this baby became a young woman she married Horace Wolcott and lived on the fifty acre farm at the east edge of the village of Granville.

Ruth Wolcott was born January 20, 1830; during the twenty-five years which had elapsed since the founding of Granville in 1805 much progress had been made in building better homes and in building churches and schools.

When she was twenty she married a young man, Charles Coleman Hayes who was five years older than she.

Her marriage to young Hayes was one of the early events of her life; but it was eminently successful.

The next event was when her husband went to serve as an officer in the Civil War leaving his young children to her protection and that of her father.

The next event was when her brothers made the position of operating a tannery an uncomfortable one for her husband and tried unsuccessfully to run it themselves. This resulted in his looking for a new field of work and building a small tannery at the village of Hanover, fourteen miles east of Granville.

Almost simultaneously with this the business of tanning was given over to large organizations and the village tanner was without protection; he simply had to give up and go into other lines of work.

The next event in her life was when two of her daughters were married on the same day, September 20, 1877 and left to establish homes for themselves.

Another event was when Father decided to sell out in Hanover and move to Tennessee where his son Willard had bought a tract of ground on Walden's Ridge in Central Tennessee. They lived there ten years.

Their farm on Walden's Ridge was nearly 1,000 feet above the Tennessee Valley and their nearest neighbors were miles away. Father built a comfortable log house near a never failing spring of good water and planted an apple orchard to the amazement of the southern people; but it grew to produce splendid apples which were a welcome addition to their diet.

One summer Willard brought his small family from Washington and the frame house was built for them.

Father was a great walker and would go off for apple tree selling trips or visits to churches some distance away and mother like a brave pioneer kept the home fires burning during his absence.

When their son Stanley left the New York Central he had time to spare and went down to the mountain. He found that their living there was no longer desirable. They were too far from neighbors and from a doctor in time of sickness. He bought a house for them in Spring City and worked it over to make a very decent dwelling with an ample garden plot on one side. Also it may be mentioned that their presiding elder to the Methodist Church was their next door neighbor and father made trips with him to Churches in his section.

Their son-in-law Silas Wallace who had been living in Beaufort, South Carolina decided with his wife Mariquita that their place was in Spring City to make life in their declining years easier for the old people and moved there occupying an enlargement of the house in which father Hayes and his wife lived. Mariquita came with her two small children and was an efficient housekeeper and nurse to her father and mother during their declining years. Their son Willard Wallace was taken in charge by their son Stanley and received his education at Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, and later graduated from Johns Hopkins Medical College.

Ellen Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, September 23, 1851, AB Degree Oberlin College, 1878, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Wellesley College, 1880 to 1916. Author and Lecturer. Died at West Park, New York, October 27, 1930.

Ellen Hayes

If one were to read a small book entitled "Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles" (about a group of intrepid families who came from Massachusetts to form a new town in the young state of Ohio) one would find a sentence which reads; "One gallant young mother, Ruth Rose Winchell, made the journey on horseback, carrying in her arms her baby Rebecca, then less than a year old."

Some 46 years after her arrival in her wilderness home, this baby grown to womanhood became the grandmother of Ellen Hayes.

As the oldest child of Ruth Rebecca Wolcott and Charles Coleman Hayes, she grew up in this near-pioneer atmosphere. As younger sisters arrived, she capably assumed supervision of them. To be sure she had ample space and things of interest to occupy their growing minds. For there was Clear Run with its turtles and catfish; and there across Centerville Road was Grandfather Wolcott's farm, with grist mill and mill pond, corn fields and meadows, and Grandmother Rebecca Winchell Wolcott to bake pies and churn butter, make cheese and candles—; all of which must have been fascinating object-lessons for the absorbant intellects of little children.

At seven years, Ellen Hayes started to school at the stone Octagon school house on Centerville Street. She had learned her letters from the printing on the kitchen stove and her mother had taught her to read; but now she happily began her systematic education. In her "Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles" which she wrote after her retirement, she describes the lack of any equipment except that provided by parents, only excepting the chunks of natural chalk and the slate wall black boards. She tells of the hapiness she felt upon finding McGuffey's First Reader on her pillow one morning, placed there as a surprise by her father. With such a joyous beginning, it is no wonder that her eager mind grasped all available learning, and that by the time Ellen was sixteen, she was able to teach one term of country school. For the next seven years, her life was a pendulum, swinging between periods of teaching and of study.

By 1874 she had accumulated enough funds to enter Oberlin College from which she graduated in 1878.

The fact that after an apprenticeship of only one year's teaching in a high school, she was invited to teach in Wellesley College bears evidence of her scholarship and industry at Oberlin. She soon was

made head of the department of Mathematics and later her title was changed to Professor of Applied Mathematics and Astronomy. In this capacity she continued until her retirement.

Her character is well revealed in a sketch written by a very close friend of latter years, Miss Louise Brown.

Miss Brown writes: "Ellen Hayes, Teacher, Friend and Companion."

Ellen Hayes, Teacher, Friend and Companion

My association with Professor Hayes began in 1889, when as a Freshman at Wellesley College I roomed in the same dormitory and sat at her table. From that time to the present I have been impressed with the clear thinking, quiet enthusiasm and rare culture communicated by her even in casual contacts with others.

It was in her teaching that these qualities had the remarkable effect of stimulating mental activity that surprised even her students themselves. My courses with her included Calculus, Celestial Mechanics, Logic and Astronomy. Emphasis was placed on the nature and significance of natural law, on the need of clear definition of terms, the nature and use of evidence, conditions under which authority must be relied upon or rejected. These principles were later embodid in one of the best of her publications entitled "How Do You Know?" Her power as a writer, like her power as a teacher, was due to her clearness of thought and rare command of English. These qualities served her well also in her public addresses in Boston and elsewhere, where her audiences responded with spontaneous enthusiasm to the quiet personality on the platform.

Her breadth of mind was shown in her recognition of students' ability outside her own department. A striking example of this concerned a brilliant student, a candidate for a college degree who had failed in mathematics, but obtained a high standard in all other fields. It was Professor Hayes' intervention in her behalf, despite the opposition of others that permitted her to receive her degree. Similar sympathy was often expressed by her for persons outside the college walls, especially for the underprivileged and unjustly treated. This was due to her understanding of the social conditions that determine human behavior, the conviction that we are all what we are as a result of circumstances of time and place of birth as well as of the influence of parents, teachers and friends.

It is evident from many instances of her concern for those in need that she was not by virtue of being a College Professor disassociated from activities as neighbor and citizen.

And so it has come about that now, Miss Hayes is still exerting her influence on young and old who know her only through writings and through their contacts with those who did know her as teacher, lecturer and friend.

Louise Brown

Heredity and Environment

It is an interesting problem to seek the origin of unusual characteristics, especially when social progress depends upon the development of such traits. What produced in Ellen Hayes the ability to think and act independently, her passion for social justice, her courage, her integrity? Many of us answer these questions for ourselves easily: "I had a friend." But this answer only pushes the question farther back into heredity and early training where must be sought the origin of the ability to choose and respond to certain friends. In Miss Hayes' case, I know of no friends to whose influence can be attributed her unusual abilities and interests, and although her heredity and early environment explain much, they by no means account for all. She used herself to raise the question of some third factor, but I never knew just what she had in mind—perhaps an unknown compound of inheritance manifest in the one unusual member of a family.

The circumstances of Miss Hayes' childhood are described in her (Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles published in 1920), written at the suggestion and under the encouragement of her brother Stanley. It is, to use her own description, "a sketch of the heroic days of the blazed trail, of the ox-moving wagon, and the log-cabin. It pictures the founding and upbuilding of one village in Central Ohio, and thus discloses the conditions of life in the Middle West from 1800 to the Civil War. The Pioneer with his axe and spelling book, his folk ways and political purposes, is seen as he arrives and sets to work. The deer in the clearings and the wild turkeys in the woods are among the dramatis personae; while the tallow candle lights a path that is one of hardship and thrift, of courage and devotion."

If you love a tree, here is described a forest once unsurpassed for variety and grandure by any other wood in the world; and through

this forest meander streams untouched by the soiling hand of civilization. In its description of these oldtime land marks, the book is a contribution to the records of a day now as completely gone as if it belonged to the age of Homer."

Miss Hayes' great-grandparents were among the pioneers who settled Ohio in the early part of the eighteenth century. These pioneers were not radicals in any sense. "So far from chafing under the thrall of precedent or the grip of convention, they only desired to render more stable, more distinctly static, the beliefs and habits inherited from their fathers . . . they were hardly even liberals, and they habitually accorded scant hospitality to any form of radicalism that appeared among them." Yet they possessed certain pioneer traits: "hardihood, intrepidity, thrift, moral sturdiness."

These same qualities so marked in Ellen Hayes may be attributed to heredity and early environment. Also her love of a simple life, her appreciation of the labor involved in the production of the essentials of life and of the value of the country's natural resources, and to some degree, her genuine democracy, for there was in her youth no differentiation of classes; the atmosphere was "pioneer and democratic"; "everybody killed hogs, sheared sheep, and cooked for harvest hands."

The pleasures were simple ones; sugar-making, fishing, horseback riding, egg hunting, walnut gathering, corn cutting, apple picking, garden making, finding wild flowers, skating, swimming, tree climbing—distributed throughout the seasons, and offering at all times opportunity for initiative and courage. Neither the luxuries environing the rich child today, nor the poverty and early factory life of the poor, weakened the body or inhibited the mental growth of Ellen Hayes.

Joanna Rebecca Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, October 12, 1853. Married Frank Hollister September 20, 1877. Died Burbank, California, June 20, 1943.

Joanna Rebecca Hayes Hollister

On October 12, 1853 at the edge of the little town of Granville, Ohio, the second child was born to Charles Coleman and Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes. Her parents named her for her two grandmothers, Joanna Hayes and Rebecca Wolcott, both of whom had come to the Ohio wilderness as pioneers. (Joanna grew to womanhood with a great admiration for those pioneer ancestors.)

As a child she explored with her brothers and sisters the hills and streams around her home. Her love for botany probably came from those days. She was never happier than when she could identify and classify the sassafrass, wintergreen, arbutus, blood root, trillium and spring beauties that grew in the lovely hills and ravines in Central Ohio.

She received her first schooling in the stone octagon schoolhouse two miles east of Granville and later attended Granville Union School and Granville Female Seminary.

She taught country schools—sloshing through mud, slipping over ice, facing dust or rain, and walking the ties of the railroad track as a short cut. She also gave music lessons to earn more money to help her sister through school. Only her strong pioneer spirit carried her through those years.

After teaching a few years, she was determined to go to Oberlin College and was able to complete two years of a liberal arts course. Her chief interest was in music and she took lessons on the pipe organ and became an accomplished musician.

In spite of the task of rearing five daughters, she was a leader in her community. She was an organizer of the Reading Club, and a charter member of the Current News Club when such groups were rare. She was organist of her church and an active member of missionary groups. She became president of the American Women's Missionary Society after she was seventy-five.

Throughout her entire life she was a firm advocate of the idea that one must "keep growing or perish." This she demonstrated when she started the study of Greek after she was 80. She believed firmly in higher education, in the ability to think for oneself, and in service to one's community.

Her life demonstrated strength, courage and a far-sightedness far superior to most women of her generation. Thus she brought into being another generation imbued with her ideals.

She died in California June 20, 1943 at the age of 89.

By Frank Otwell and Emily Thomson

Orlena Wolcott Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, February 25, 1855. Died Granville, Ohio, June 9, 1864. She was a girl of much promise. Her parents called her the finest one of their children.

Mariquita Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, January 10, 1857. Married Silas M. Wallace, September 20, 1877. Died Spring City, Tennessee, January 6, 1934.

Mariquita Hayes Wallace

Mariquita Hayes Wallace was born on January 10, 1857, in the family home at Granville, Ohio. Her grandparents were members of the group which migrated from Granville Massachusetts, made the perilous journey into the Northwest Territory and selected this beautiful spot for their wilderness home.

Two brothers and two sisters shared her childhood, which, through the years, she fondly remembered. Her sister Ellen Hayes, in her book **Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles,** has left a record of the times, customs, and manner of life of this pioneer Ohio settlement. The memory of her youth was dear to her and she often entertained her children with stories of her childhood.

Not far from Granville, and near the present day city of Newark Ohio, was the country home of relatives, Charles and Orlena (Winchell) Wallace. She enjoyed visiting there, and on one of these visits when she was nineteen she became engaged to one of the sons of the family, Silas Mansfield Wallace. After their marriage they went to Beaufort, South Carolina, where her husband was in business. He owned and operated a grits mill and a cotton gin. Two children were born to them, a daughter, Mary, and the son who here attempts to describe a mother whose character and personality played so large a part in the development of the man I now am.

My parents lived in a large house facing the ocean at Beaufort. The great hall and large porch were wonderful places for children to play, and the sea lapped at the edge of our front lawn. There were frequent guests, neighbors called, relatives from the north came to visit and sportsmen came to enjoy the fine hunting in this Sea Island country. We often went to Savannah, Georgia, the nearest large city, for shopping and other activities. It was a happy and comfortable life, and, in my memory, the bright thread of Mother's personality runs through the tapestry of my childhood.

Mother was a gay and charming woman. She had a beautiful voice, as did my Father, and they both sang in the choir at church for many years. The both loved all kinds of music and our house often rang with vocal and instrumental music. Occasionally they took instruments along on the launch at night when they went out for a ride in the harbor. Some of my earliest memories are of melodies drifting over the water in the soft Carolina night.

Father was an ardent sportsman, and so were many of their friends. Mother joined him in many of these activities; she was a fine shot. Many years later she chuckled at the astonishment of my wife when she gave a demonstration of her skill. Although she was then in her seventies she climbed a rail fence, lifted a favorite gun and dropped a bird from the air.

Mother was deeply religious, and although tolerant of the frailities of others, she was stern in self discipline. This was a great force for good and was certainly felt by all who knew her well. Only a few years ago an elderly man who still lived in Beaufort remembered her as a favorite Sunday School teacher of long ago.

Family ties were very strong and Mother kept in close touch with her brothers and sisters. While her own life followed the quiet paths of domestic activities, she had great pride in the achievements and careers of her brothers and sister. She followed each event with the greatest interest, and often mentioned them in teaching her children.

Through the years her brother, Stanley Hayes, frequently gathered the sisters together for a visit in his home or took them on a trip. These gatherings meant much to her and she often spoke of them and of her brother with gratitude and affection.

Mother's aging parents lived in Tennessee and she felt she should be closer to them, and so my parents moved from South Carolina and joined them at Spring City, Tennessee. Until their death's Mother watched over them daily repaying in some degree the care and devotion she had received in her early years.

Mother continued to reside in Tennessee with my sister Mary, after Father's death in 1921. After a lingering illness she passed away in 1934.

There was a certain serenity of spirit which surrounded and emphasized the fine qualities that made Mariquita Hayes a woman of great integrity, a strong and faithful Christian, a devoted wife, a loving sister, and a mother beloved by her son.

Silas Willard Wallace, M. D.

Mariquita Hayes Wallace was a person anyone would like to have as a friend. She was a loyal wife and a loving, patient and forgiving mother.

She spent the first years of her married life in Beaufort, South Carolina where she took an outstanding part in all the activities of the church and was a loyal member at all times.

She always taught a sunday school class which most of the time was a class of boys from six to twelve years of age. They were very loyal to her and she felt that her interest in them was rewarded by making better boys of them.

She had a great talent for music. She played the piano, organ, cornet and violin, also had a good voice for singing.

She was the organist at sunday school and church for many years. Sang as a member of a quartet on special occasions.

She taught a number of young folks to play the piano and the other musical instruments who could not afford to pay a teacher. This she was proud to do and enjoyed it so much.

Things were not always so smooth with her but she was patient, never complaining but tried to be happy with things as they were.

When the time came that her father and mother were growing old and needed someone to care for them she gave up her home and friends in South Carolina and gladly and proudly moved to Spring City, Tennessee, to care for them. She soon met nice people who were good freinds.

It wasn't long before she was carrying on the same activities in the church as she had in South Carolina.

Never neglecting the care of her father and mother which made her very happy.

She was a member of the Eastern Star Lodge, and served as Worthy Matron for a number of years. She attended the meetings regularly until her health began to fail and she had to quit going. If we could all live as good and useful life as she did it would be a wonderful world. I believe that all who knew her like to remember her as one of the finest people and truest friend they ever had.

Mary Galloway, dau.

Charles Willard Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, October 8, 1858. Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Law Oberlin College. Doctor of Philosophy Johns Hopkins University. Chief Geologist US Geological Survey. Vice-President and General Manager Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Died Washington, D. C., February 8, 1916.

Charles Willard Hayes

When Charles Willard Hayes or "Willard" as he was known to the family, was born on October 8, 1858, there were four little girl sisters who had preceded him.

The oldest was Ellen who had sheparded the flock in previous years; she immediately took possession of the new arrival and guarded him carefully for years.

Ellen notes that in his youthful years Willard did not care to run around with a gang of boys in the evening but preferred a good book and lamp in a corner where he could read.

Willard early accepted the theory that hard work was the only way to get ahead. In his early years he worked as a hand on his Grandfather's farm and when he was 18 he worked in a boiler shop in Newark.

One term he taught a school four miles away and walked back and fourth every day for the pay of $20.00 per month.

He spent a year in the preparatory department at Oberlin and was unanimously voted the best man to represent the class in the senior preparatory celebration.

His final decision was that he should teach a year and then he decided on the principalship of the school at Brecksville.

Before this was over he had decided that he wanted at least a year at Johns-Hopkins particularly to study chemistry. There he got his first taste of geology and when a field job at $50.00 per month and expenses on the United States Geological Survey was offered him he gladly took it.

His work that first summer was on the overthrust faults of the southern Appalachians. He stayed on the survey until 1909 having in the meantime become Chief Geologist and having increased the personell of geological survey employees from thirty to one-hundred. He resigned his position and became Vice-President and General Manager of the Mexican Eagle Oil Co. under Lord Cowdray.

In the meantime he made a reconnaissance survey of the interior of Alaska with Lt. Schwatka and an assistant.

He also spent one summer making a geological survey out of the canal route through Nicaragua to help the engineers in the work of its location.

His work in Mexico included the locating and bringing in the largest oil well in the world.

The war situation in Mexico became such that he was obliged to give up further work in that country. He built a replica of a Prayer Chapel over the big well which held it from molestation until the end of the war.

He then went to London to arrange about oil exploration work in Siberia where Lord Cowdray had received permission for this work.

Then the war broke out in Europe and he was forced to abandon this project. He returned to America and went to Johns Hopkins Hospital where an examination showed that he had cancer. He returned to Washington and died February 8, 1916.

His ashes were scattered on the Potomac River by his sons in accordance with his request.

His associate of many years on the Geological Survey, Alfred H. Brooks, writes:

"Hayes' most striking trait was an ability to grasp quickly the elements of a new problem. Trained primarily as a chemist, with the purpose of becoming a teacher, his introduction to geologic field-work was in a region of most complex structure. He soon mastered the problems before him and first became known to the geologic world as a tectonic geologist. Turning from this to physiography, he quickly became a leader in this science. Meanwhile chance opened the field of exploration, and he easily passed from the work of precise mapping to hasty reconnaisance, made under most difficult conditions. From tectonics and physiography he turned to varied investigations relating to mineral deposits, only to desert them for researches directed toward the solving of problems connected with great engineering works.

During the last fifteen years of his life he was best known as an administrator, first of geologic research and then in the business world. In the latter he was confronted with problems which would have baffled a lesser mind.

The scenes of his personal investigations included as widely separated fields as Central America and the Yukon basin, while the scope

of his administrative work embraced all phases of geologic research as well as a great industrial enterprise.

Hayes had enormous capacity for work and was systematic and thorough. His administrative success was largely due to this, to inherent qualities of leadershp, and to a genius for applying what is generally called common sense to any problem that arose.

By descent of colonial ancestry, brought up in a typical American community, and educated in our own schools, Hayes was in every respect American. The generations of geologists that preceded him were by education or tradition strongly influenced by European thought. Not so with Hayes. He did not cross the Atlantic until the later years of his life, when sent for as an adviser in a great industrial problem. His scientific work was founded on principles largely developed on this continent.

Few men contributed more to the bringing about of the conservation of the mineral resources of the United States than did Hayes. With his usual diffidence, he took no public part in the movement. Nevertheless, in the application of the principle that the mineral resources should be put to their best use both for this and for future generations he rendered very important service. Hayes had small patience with the extremists of either side when the matter became a national issue, but analyzed the problem on a scientific basis. Chamberlain once said of Hayes that one of his most important contributions to the cause was the "conservation of common sense." Haye's own special task was the supervision of a report on the mineral reserves of the United States, which was demanded as the basis of wise legislation and administration. To this he contributed a chapter on the iron resources. It was during his administration of the geologic branch that the important work of classifying the public lands was undertaken by the National Survey. In this field his genius for organization and wise counsel were of the greatest value.

When Hayes joined the Federal Survey only about thirty geologists were on its permanent staff. When he resigned the position of Chief Geologist, nearly a quarter of a century later, the number of geologists had grown to over 100. This growth can be taken as a measure of the public interest in geologic work, and the last analysis its recognitoin of the value of the science. The history of geology shows a gradual evolution from the field of pure speculation toward the ultimate goal of exact science, and this evolution has been specially

marked during the span of years that Hayes was engaged as a professional geologist. Many influences and many investigators have contributed to this evolution. Hayes must, however, be credited with notable part in advancing this movement. Probably his most notable service rendered the science to which he devoted his life was in the influence he had both as an investigator and as a leader in guiding geologic research toward greater refinement.

The great value of Hayes's personal contribution to geology is shown by the published record. It is more difficult to gauge the services he rendered by the guidance and counsel he gave to others. The decade of Haye's administration of geologic researches in the National Survey was prolific of important results. Though he would be the last to claim credit for the work of others, yet his was the hand which guided it all. There are many geologists of the present generation who owe their first inspiration, their first opportunity for research to Willard Hayes.

In spite of his great personal achievements in geology, probably his greatest service to the science which occupied his full energies for over a quarter of a century is the assistance he gave to younger investigators. Those who turned to him, whether for help in science or in the personal affairs of life, never found him unsympathetic. No young assistant, no clerk, ever came to him for counsel but he received full measure from a man who was always overwhelmed with important administrative duties. This illustrates the keynote of his character, which was a strong human sympathy, though it was often masked by a reserve of the New England Puritan type. With men of his own generation or older, Hayes was often diffident about venturing an opinion unless circumstances demanded it; but if so, he expressed it with clearness and decision.

Willard Hayes was a keen observer and constructive thinker. Be it in scientific or administrative work, he was ever ready to solve a new problem. But, above all, he was beloved by the men who know him best. He inspired their confidence, enthusiasm and admiration. If it is desirable to sum up his character in a single phrase, he should be called a leader of men.

Alfred H. Brooks

Stanley Wolcott Hayes

Born Granville, Ohio, October 9, 1865. Cornell, 1891, ME and Sigma Xi. Designer and builder of railway track safety devices. Founder of Stanley W. Hayes Research Foundation, Incorporated.

Stanley Wolcott Hayes

When I arrived on the scene in October, 1865, there were three sisters fast becoming young ladies; one had fallen by the wayside the previous year. There was also a brother seven years older. He loomed large in my life for the next ten or twelve years.

My father had little education but any job which he undertook was done thoroughly well.

Mother was about thirty-five; she was lame due to an accident some years before. She was a thoroughly efficient housekeeper and mother.

She had never gone to public schools but received her education entirely in an academy that was largely taught by women from Mt. Holyoke. Her constant injunction was that "you must train the mind." The older children had received their training some years before and I think I had more exclusive and direct training from her than had any of the others.

She taught me to read and also the use of primary arithmetic and I was eight years old before I started to school.

The railroad was prominent in my early life; it was only a quarter of a mile up to the station and as it was a convenient loafing place where I early learned telegraphy. After some experience as a night operator on the Pennsylvania I got a job as an operator and agent at a small station just being opened up on the extension of the narrow gage Connotton Valley Railroad to Coshocton.

Then there was a promotion to Congress Lake and later to Newburgh where part of my job was going through the mills and getting the numbers of our cars on the various tracks.

I think my family had pretty well figured out that I had struck my gait and that I was destined to be a telegraph operator the rest of my life.

While my pay was not large I was careful in my expenditures and saved money to get more education. When I had a sum ahead I would go to Oberlin and spend a term there getting the subjects that seemed most attractive. My last term there was in the fall of 1885 and I still have the examination paper in trigonometry which the teacher gave me at the end of the term and on which he had written that I

stood at the head of the class of 25 students. This helped me to get a job on the Pennsylvania R R at Columbus, Indiana, and later at Louisville whereas my biggest job was to make a list of all the bridge structures on the line and show the dimensions so far as possible. This included the main line from Louisville to Indianapolis and branch lines from Columbus to Cambridge City and Madison.

I had long looked at the Puget Sound country as a desirable place to live. My sister Ellen met me there in July 1886 having come with a Wellesley student around through the Panama Canal.

I applied to the Northern Pacific for work on an Engineering Corps. and was appointed a transitman of a party which had just been organized for work in the Coeur d'Alene Mountains of Idaho. My knowledge of the transit was only fragmentary but I soon achieved efficiency and ran the transit satisfactorily until December 1 when we were transferred to Washington to run the line for a new branch of the Northern Pacific extending from Cheney to the Grand Coulee.

This was rough work. The thermometer got as low as 40° below zero. We slept in tents either on the ground or on beds of tulies or in sleeping bags and were very comfortable. There was much snow and in places it was from two to three feet deep. A warm wind came in February from the Japan current and melted the snow off quickly.

We were sent back to Tacoma the first of March and discharged.

I got a job with the City Engineers surveying for new streets in Tacoma. There was much figuring to do on grades and as the City Engineers could not use logarithms I was a welcome assistant. I stayed there until June and then joined another party on the Northern Pacific making another trial on the line over Fourth of July Pass. I left the Northern Pacific in September, 1888, and went to Ithaca and entered Cornell changing my course from civil to mechanical engineering in a few months. I spent the following summer working in the shop learning how to mold in the foundry and some lathe work in the machine shop.

I went back to Tacoma at the beginning of the spring term and was assigned first to work on the Northern Pacific extension to Olympia and later was put in charge of the location and construction of the Northern Pacific and Pugent Sound Shore Railway Seattle Belt Line. I stayed at this until September when I again went back to Ithaca to finish the senior year of my course, graduating in June, 1891.

After graduation I was an Assistant Engineer on the Big Four until the spring of 1893 when I was appointed Engineer Maintenance of Way at Cleveland. The Indianapolis division was added that fall and I remained here until January, 1900, when I was appointed Division Engineer on the Western Divison of the New York Central at Buffalo.

I left this position in September, 1901, and became associated with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of New York were among other work I located an interurban line across the Jersey Meadows and under Burgen Hill and the Hudson River to Times Square, New York. I formed Hayes Track Appliance Company in November, 1903, and gave all of my time to it beginning with 1905. The factory was first located at Geneva, New York.

In the spring of 1911 the factory was moved to Richmond, Indiana, where it has been since that time.

The design of derails, bumping posts and wheel stops had never received the attention it deserved and I provided the study and experiment which resulted in the issuance of over sixty United States patents to me.

The management of the factory has been turned over to my sons with the indication that there is a long and useful life to the business.

I also became interested in trees and shrubs and an arboretum of some two hundred eighty-five acres just east of Richmond is devoted to the study and growth of all of the one hundred forty-seven varieties native in this part of Indiana.

A charitable Foundation has been formed and incorporated which owns all of the land used and provides instructions in various features of the work to a number of young men and women from Earlham College.

While there were no titles of nobility among those who signed the Mayflower Compact an examination of the circumstances of their lives shows many of them to have been men of far more than average ability and family. It is with a feeling of deep pride that a man can show that he is descended from one or more signers of the compact.